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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1840

December 24, 1918, Temperature 59.

Rainfall 0.00"

Humidity 85%

December 24, 1917, Temperature 47.

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ALIX, ROSS & CO.
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No. 17,347.

廿四廿月二年八十八年九月二十日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1918

午戌大庚年七國庚申中

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CELESTIAL WATERWAYS

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Price \$2.50

All ready for posting.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong Dispensary.

Telephone 16.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

FOR

LADIES, GENTS & CHILDREN.

Fancy Handkerchiefs

Tie Sets

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ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. NO. 2843

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 636.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 24.

The Silver Market is quiet. Montagu's report also shows that the market quiet. It says that Shanghai exchange continues to fluctuate slightly.

THE COTTON MARKET.

LONDON, December 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Association announces that the restrictions upon the selling of "futures" have been removed.

CHARTERED BANK INCREASES CAPITAL.

LONDON, December 24.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chartered Bank of India, a resolution was passed increasing the capital to two millions sterling.

THE COTTON STRIKE.

LONDON, December 24.

At a joint conference of cotton employers and operatives at Manchester, the terms of settlement, involving a fifty per cent. advance, were signed; and the mills reopened this morning.

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

A BELATED ACTION.

LONDON, December 24.

At a joint conference of cotton employers and operatives at Manchester, the terms of settlement, involving a fifty per cent. advance, were signed; and the mills reopened this morning.

ENGLISH RACING RESUMES.

LONDON, December 24.

The Jockey Club has announced that racing will be resumed on a pre-war scale, including the Derby at Epsom on June 4. Altogether 280 days of racing are being arranged for.

THE ELECTION.

LARGE SOLDIER VOTE.

LONDON, December 20.

It is stated that soldiers are voting in large numbers. The percentage of soldier voters is probably higher than the civilians.

THE KING AND PRESIDENT WILSON.

LONDON, December 20.

The King has cancelled his usual Christmas visit to Sandringham, and remains in London to welcome President Wilson. This is believed to indicate that the American President will be a guest of His Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

AN IMPERIAL WELCOME.

It is hoped that representatives of the Dominions may be present to enable the official greeting of President Wilson to assume an Imperial character.

It is stated that the change in President Wilson's arrangements was due to the necessity of his curtailing his stay in Europe by a few days.

QUEER WAR TRADES.

Some queer and profitable trades have come into being since 1914.

Small fortunes appear to be made in the streets. Hawkers, fined for profiting in matches, have been found recently with large sums in notes on their persons. A vendor of camphor in the City, who used to stand on the kerb, has decided since the influenza epidemic to open a shop.

There is a great market for the teeth of dogs. In these days they have a commanding value that is not disclosed by the dealers, but there is more than one in the City making a good living out of these goods.

Dried eggs were not greatly in demand before the war. A firm of pottery merchants started to import dried eggs from China as a side line. Now they are comprising of the super-tax, while the crockery is almost forgotten.

There is a firm in the Midlands that carries on a secret trade in "souvenirs" from France. It is privately owned, and does a big business in rings made from bullet casings, made from shells, and paperweights made from the bottom and stems of the battlefield.

A hawker, who made a poor living out of bootlaces and pipe cleaners before the war, has retired on his profits made the last three years in different parts of the world. He sold him a picture of the Kaiser with a pick mounted. He now collects in Germany.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S RETURN.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LONDON, December 24.

On stepping ashore, Sir Douglas Haig inspected both guards amidst terrific cheers. He then entered a motor-car with the Mayor of Dover. His victorious General followed in other cars. The route was lined with soldiers and was given a hearty reception. There was a triumphal arch at the Dover entrance, surmounted by anti-aircraft guns with banners of welcome from the Royal Patriotic and the Royal Patriotic.

The members of the Patriotic assembled and gave a mighty cheer. The drive to the Marine Station on the pier was a pageant of victory, in which unbounded enthusiasm was displayed.

At a reception in the station the Recorder of Dover read an address of welcome.

SIR DOUGLAS'S SPEECH.

Replying to an address on behalf of himself and his Generals, Sir Douglas Haig said that they recognized that the greetings were more than merely personal, and that they sprang from a profound realization of the historic greatness of the occasion and of all it symbolized for the future of our race.

He and his Generals knew that the welcome expressed the feelings of gratitude and admiration which Great Britain entertained for the wonderful man whose unequalled courage and endurance brought us by victory to peace.

He referred in closing terms to Dover's historic role, which was splendidly maintained during war.

The Lord Lieutenant, Lord Harris, presented a second address of welcome to which Sir Douglas Haig replied. The Field-Marshal and party then left for London.

RECEPTION IN LONDON.

On arrival at Charing Cross, he was welcomed by the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. J. M. Borth, Sir Robert Borden, Sir S. P. Sinha, the Maharajah of Bikaner, and other Dominions now in London, the members of the War Cabinet, Mr. H. H. Asquith, and other distinguished persons. The Grenadiers furnished a guard of honour and the band played "The Conquering Hero Comes."

Five royal carriages were in waiting, in which Sir D. Haig and his companions drove to Buckingham Palace, along the decorated streets, amid the cheering of

As Sir Douglas Haig's carriage emerged from the station, the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, the Royal Guards, and a gigantic crowd raised a great cheer which was taken up by dense masses all along

Duncannon Street.

LOOKING WELL.

Sir Douglas Haig looked well, his hand continually at the salute, acknowledging the welcome.

A squadron of aeroplanes circled over the station.

One of the mightiest shouts ever heard in London greeted his appearance in Trafalgar Square, which was black with people, and along Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, St. James' Street, and Piccadilly, down Constitution Hill, to the palace, it was one continuous roar of cheering.

Passing into the Palace, the party was received by their Majesties the King and Queen and other Royalties. Altogether 46 men down to luncheon, including besides their Majesties, Prince Albert, Princess Mary, the Premier, Lord Milner, Hon. Lady Haig, General Sir William Robertson, General Sir Henry Wilson, and Sir Douglas Haig's General Staff.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S IDEAS.

LONDON, December 24.

President Wilson has issued a Note denying that he approves of a League to enforce peace. He adds that he believes a League of Nations is absolutely indispensable to the maintenance of peace.

President Wilson is of the opinion that the Inter-Allied Conference should, as far as possible, be public, but he expected that it would be necessary to arrange some preliminary, confidential, sitting, finally in open session. The Germans will probably not be present at the preliminaries as these are concerned with the arranging of Peace terms involving only the Allies. Until this part is settled, it cannot be decided whether neutrals shall be invited to discuss a League of Nations, but informed opinion seems to consider that their presence will be called for.

SITUATION IN GERMANY.

NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT.

COPENHAGEN, December 24.

A conference representing the whole country is meeting on December 23rd for the purpose of electing a President for the German Republic.

COPENHAGEN, December 24.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Congress of Soviets names Herr Ebert and Doctor Treutler, the Minister of the Interior, as candidates for the presidency of the German Republic.

It was emphasized that the election should be soon, so that Germany might have a supreme head of the Empire at the Peace Conference.

THE EX-KAISER.

COPENHAGEN, December 24.

A telegram from Berlin states that Herr Ebert has declared that the Government does not wish Holland to extradite the ex-Kaiser.

December 24th, 1917.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

BARRING HUNS.

RESOLUTIONS BY CEYLON,

MALAYA, AND SOUTH

AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 23rd.

The Ceylon Legislative Council has passed a resolution that no German or Austrian be permitted to reside in Ceylon, at least for some years.

The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution that no enemy, including enemies naturalised in neutral country, be allowed to trade, or own, or lease property in Ceylon; also that no imports or exports from and to an enemy country be permitted, except through Allied subjects.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting in East London unanimously passed a resolution, protesting against the inhuman treatment of British prisoners, demanding the adequate punishment of the instigators of German atrocities on land and sea, the repatriation of all enemy subjects in South Africa and the captured Colonies, legislation for review, and cancellation, where necessary, of naturalisation certificates of enemy subjects; the amendment of immigration laws so as to prevent enemy subjects' admission in to the future and the non-restoration of Germany's African Colonies.

A big public meeting at Singapore passed similar resolutions applying to Malaya, "for at least ten years after Peace."

ESTHONIAN REPUBLIC.

LONDON, December 24th.

A telegram from the Estonian Premier, received in London, after dwelling on the difficulties of the few Estonian troops opposing the Bolshevik advance, places the Estonian Republic under the protection of the Entente Powers.

USE OF GERMAN SHIPS.

A GERMAN MISREPRESENTATION.

LONDON, December 24th.

Reuter's informed that Mr. Herbert Hoover, the American Food Controller, telegraphed from Paris, that the demands made by Marshal Foch, as a condition for the extension of the armistice, for the use of 2,500,000 tons of cargo space lying in German ports was made on behalf of the Allies, and was not at Mr. Hoover's suggestion.

"The

TUESDAY DECEMBER 24, 1912.

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

G. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR
Public Auction

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on the 25th and 26th instant.

Hongkong, December 21, 1912.



NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are requested to notify the Police Department when arranging entertainments which will entail the provision of additional CHAIRS or RICKSHAS in particular localities. Unless such notice is given it is probable that the usual supply of Chairs or Vehicles at any particular point will be found inadequate.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
20th December, 1912.

THE CHINA LIGHT &
POWER CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the above Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of December, 1912, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the abovementioned resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 11th day of December 1912 will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:

- (1) That it is desirable to reconstruct this Company, and accordingly that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Hugh Frank Campbell of St. George's Building, Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong, Merchant, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up at a time to be fixed by the Directors.

- (2) That the General Managers of this Company, be authorised and requested to form and procure to be incorporated, a new Company to be called the "China Light & Power Company (1912) Ltd." (of which they shall be appointed General Managers) with the objects (inter alia) of acquiring the undertaking, business, goodwill, machinery plant, book-debts and all other assets whatsoever of this Company, and of carrying on business in or near Kowloon and/or elsewhere if thought desirable with Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co. Hongkong, and their successors in business as General Managers so long as General Managers for the time being (if a corporation) or (if an unincorporated firm) any one or more partner or partners in the firm of the General Managers individually or collectively shall hold not less than one thousand shares of the Company.

- (3) That the proposed Memorandum and Articles of such new Company submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby approved and that the Liquidator be authorized to consent to the registration of such new Company with such Memorandum and Articles accordingly.

- (4) That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting (marked "A") and expressed to be made between this Company and the Liquidator of the one part, and The China Light & Power Company (1912) Ltd. of the other part be approved; and that the Liquidator be authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance, 1912, to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when Incorporated), in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications either before or after the execution thereof as he with the approval of the General Managers of the new Company thinks fit.

- (5) That the Liquidator be authorised to obtain advances from the General Managers of any monies requisite upon such terms as he thinks fit.

- Dated this 12th day of December, 1912.

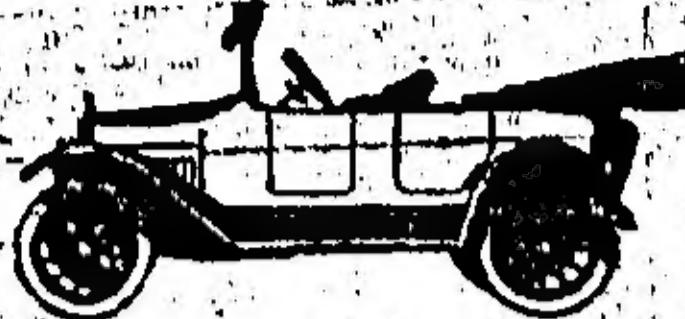
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, December 15, 1912.

INTIMATIONS

METEOR GARAGE



Sole Distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road
Central.

XMAS GIFTS.

KODAKS
of every description.

A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Voeux Road Central.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS
FOR
OWN FED TURKEYS

should be booked with us early to
avoid disappointment.
Birds supplied alive or killed and
dressed as required.

YOU
are invited to inspect our
JAPANESE DAIRY

Great Assortment,
Toys from 10 cents to \$15.

DOLLS THAT ARE DURABLE,
SANITARY, WASHABLE.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 620.
Hongkong.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches—

CANTON,
SHANGHAI,

YOKOHAMA,
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HEAD OFFICE: Kao's Building
HONGKONG.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

FEDDER STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1912.

TO LET

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

CO., LTD.

Alexander Building,

Hongkong, July 17, 1912.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

IDEAL XMAS
GIFTS:-

CIGARS:

GOLOFINA PERFECTOS

\$5.00 per box of 25.

CIGARETTES:

COMMANDER VIRGINIA

\$1.00 per tin of 50.

TOBACCO:

GARRICK MIXTURE

\$1.60 per 1 lb. tin.

OBtainable at all Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

The Highland Light Infantry were cordially hated by the Hun long before the seven men of Mouevres—these heroes of imperishable memory—taught them to respect the tartan. In the early days of the war, when Fritz saw the killed lads of the London Scottish come swarming over the top, he christened them "The ladies from hell," but rumour has it that for the H.L.I. he reserved the appellation "Hell's latest invention." Not to be outdone, the H.L.I. call themselves "Harry Lauder's idiots." No German however, has yet been found brave enough to call them that.

ELECTRIC SPURS.

As several jockeys have been suspected of using an electric spur, Mr. M. J. Hogan, chairman of stipendiary stewards, during the recent race meetings in Adelaide, gave a demonstration of how it affected horses. The spurs, with a battery attached, were tried on one horse and he won a two furlong gallop against another animal. They were saddled again, and the battery was put on the other horse, and this time he won. As soon as the jockey made the circuit of the horse dashed, became excited, and at once exerted himself much more than when hard ridden with hands and heels.

GERMAN IMPUDENCE.

For sheer unblushing impudence it would be hard to beat a German enterprise which is announced in "Collier's Land and Men"—A number of German capitalists, shipping firms, and engineers have combined to form a company with a capital of 4,800,000 marks (nominally £210,000). Our glorious U-boats have sunk at least £10,000,000 worth of Allied shipping. This new war salvage company, equipped with the latest products of Teutonic genius in the shape of lifting apparatus, will raise many of the vessels and make them a part of the new German mercantile fleet.

AN INDIAN CLUB AFFAIR.

The East, even in war-time, observes a home paper before the omniscient affords its humours. At a certain club a Dragoon general noticed someone reading a newspaper at lunch. This, according to mess etiquette, is a deadly sin; a newspaper may be read at breakfast but not at lunch. He, therefore, forgetting this was a club—though mainly military—and not a mess, sent his A.D.C. across to the misguided member to point out the error of his ways. The master of the surprised turned round, and I regret to say remarked: "Go to H—l" (not Holland). The A.D.C. returned with this information to his general, whereupon that very morning the ancient host marched across and said: "Do you know, sir, I am Sir H—l?" commanding this division! etc., etc.

"Well, I am Sir F—P— of the Indian Staff Service." Go to H—l" (from India Holland).

ORGANIZED.

Under the leadership of Mr. Yu Ho-teh, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, a Chinese shipping company has been formed under the name of "Hungan Kungze," or Grand Safety Company with a capital of \$1,000,000 chiefly for running steamers in the Yangtze Valley independently of the C.M.S.N. Company. The new company has purchased the nine river steamers of the British "Hungan Kungze" with wharves and godowns and its business will be extended to foreign ports in future years.

A NEW KIPLING POEM.

From the latest received copy of "The Times" we extract two stanzas of a new poem by Rudyard Kipling:

Before we loose the word—

That bids new worlds to birth,

Needs must we loose first the sword;

Of Justice upon earth;

Or else all else is vain.

Since life on earth began,

And the spent world sinks back again

Hopeless of God and Man.

That neither schools or priests,

Nor Kings may build again,

A people with the heart of beasts.

Made wise concerning man,

Whereby our dead shall sleep.

In honour, unbetrayed,

And we the faith and honour keep.

That peace for which they paid.

LORD KITCHENER'S DEATH.

Mr. Henry W. Mapp, Commissioner of the Salvation Army in Russia, in a speech declared that the Tauria had a private telegraph wire from her Winter Palace at Petrograd to Potsdam, and that she told the Kaiser all the Allies' plans.

When she learned of the late Lord Kitchener's contemplated visit to Russia, she gave the German Government the fullest details, which resulted in the sinking of the cruiser Hampshire and the death of Lord Kitchener.

THE GUY ON YOUR RIGHT.

A member of the A.I.F. has collected some of the alleged U.S. Army commands. Here says he: "In one of the Sammies' words of command: 'It's the guy on your right your eyes!' Chuck It's a gold mounted." The order is obviously the equivalent for the British "Eye High!"

British "Attention" (delivered at party, squad, or section, etc.) "Shun" American "Guy" (Stiffen). British "Stand at ease." American "Grog Slacker."

British "Form—Get" American "Form—Two deep." American "Form into two Get." British "Slope Arms." American "Rifles on your shoulders." etc.

KAISER'S FATE.

Bishop Weldon writes to the "Daily Mail" from the Deansbury, Durham, as follows—

There is one event—perhaps one only—which will exhibit before the eyes of all the world the final victory of the Allies in the great war. It is that the Kaiser should surrender himself a prisoner, as the Emperor Napoleon III surrendered himself in 1870.

Then at last will Germany know that militarism has failed; then will she be free to enter upon the long, painful task of national repentance and regeneration.

The story of Fate would be complete if the Kaiser should end his days in St. Helena. (But would that not be an insult to Napoleon?)

HARD TIMES IN VLADIVOSTOK.

The following extract from a letter from an English nurse lately arrived at Vladivostok speaks for itself, says the "N.C. Daily News": "I arrived here hungry for food and a bath, and very shabby, to find there was no room for me. We have to sleep on the sitting room floor and have not a woman's privacy night or day. We bathe in tea cups of hot water, very rough food—water only allowed at breakfast. We are 24 women sleeping in a tiny space and about 10 men come in for meals. It is all the height of bodily discomfort, but I would not have missed it for worlds. I have seen no British, but I have been a lot amongst the refugees. The crying need clothes and no one in Shanghai should possess a superfluous pair of boots or shoes. If you could only see the awful condition of the people. I feel ashamed of my clothes when I am among them and the poor little kiddies hurt one. I was asked five roubles for a small cake of chocolate here—but butter in Rls. 6 a pound."

A FRIEND OF STEVENSON.

The death was announced recently from Honolulu of Mother Superior Mary Ahne, who for thirty years had been in charge of the leper colony on the island of Molokai, the scene of Father Damien's labours. Robert Louis Stevenson, spent a week on the island shortly after Damien's death and made the acquaintance of the Mother-Superior, for whom he conceived a great admiration for her care of the unfortunate inmates, especially of the children. Plays of their own arrangement, the said, were a favorite evening pastime. They had a croquet set, and it was my single useful employment during my stay in the colony to help them with that game.

He was advised by Mother Mary Ahne to wear gloves when he played croquet with the leper children, but would not do so, as he thought it might remind them of their condition. After Stevenson's return to Honolulu he wrote Mother Mary Ahne a long letter to be forwarded

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Marlate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 32, Des Voeux Road West, HONGKONG.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,

G. HUGHES & CO.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT
General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Products, Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.
Codes used
Bentley's,
1, 2, 3, 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON
SATURDAY,
the 25th Dec., 1918, at 11 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

Four FOX-TERRIER PUPS about
two months old.

TERMS.—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the
Admiralty.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1918.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON
TUESDAY,
the 31st December, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,

Comprising—
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.—Single and
Double Plaid and Hemstitched Sheets,
Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,
Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloth,
Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWNWORK.—Bedspreads, Pillow
Cases, Tray Cloths &c. &c.

EMBROIDERIES.—Bedspreads, Table
Cover, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.
A few lots of Attaché Cases and
Ballow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit
purchasers).
TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 18, 1918.

(For account of the concerned.)

ON
TUESDAY,
the 31st December, 1918,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-
MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS
&c., &c.

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new)
Folding Card and Occasional Tables,
Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture,
comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads;
Sideboards, Dinner Waggon Extension
Dining Tables and Chairs, Ice Tables
&c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass
Ware, Cooking Stores, Cutlery, Toilet
Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry
Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of
Blackwood Furniture, including large
Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs,
Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures,
Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Posts and
Net. Several Carpets new and second-
hand.

Also

One 12-Bore Hammer Gun by Army
and Navy Store, London, in good
condition, Lady's Bicycle (new).

And

Large Ice Chest suitable for a Hotel
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.
244 Des Vaux Road Central
Telephone No. 2467.

We guarantee the quality of our
Food and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials
in their Manufacture.

THE NEW FRENCH RIBBON.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
For Sprains, Strains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, &c.
CONTAINS CHAMOMILE, CHAMOMILE, FENNEL, & CLOVER.
RED STAR MARKED WORD "THERAPION".
Price 1/- per Box. Stamp Affixed to Label.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
on
TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
the 7th and 8th January, 1919, at
10 a.m., each day at H.M. Naval
Yard, and at the Kowloon Depot,
respectively.

OLD AND SURPLUS
Naval and Victualling Stores,

Comprising:—
OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES.—
One Steam Cutter 23 feet Hull only,
Various Ships and Boat Fitments, Fan
Engines, Fishing Nets, Bamboo Poles,
Canvas Hoses, Coin Hawser, Pepper-
stuff, Canvass Rags, Old India Rubber,
Old Leather, Boats, Oars, Carpets,
Rugs, Blankets, Furniture, Electric
Cable, Old Steel Wire, Rope and
Hawser, Old Steel Tubes, Old Iron
and Steel, Olive Oil, Firewood, &c.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING
STORES.—Provisions, Seaman's Clothing,
Blankets, Transport Bedding,
Officers' Mess Traps, (A quantity of
Electro-plated Articles and Table
Linens), Implements, Seaman's Mess
Utensils, Cooperage Articles, Oak
Staves, &c., &c.

The Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling
Stores at the Kowloon Depot will
commence on Wednesday, January 8th,
about 11 a.m.

Terms of Sale.—As detailed in the
Catalogues.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the
Admiralty.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from M. D. Mac-
DONALD & Co. to sell by Public Auction,

at their premises Hung Hom,
commencing FRIDAY, 10th January
1919, at 10 a.m., continuing on

MONDAY, 13th January, at 10 a.m.
The whole of Valuable Plant,
&c., &c., contained thereon.

Large Galvanized Iron Build-
ings, Stock and Machine Tools,

comprising:—

Household Linens.—Single and
Double Plaid and Hemstitched Sheets,
Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,
Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloth,
Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWNWORK.—Bedspreads, Pillow
Cases, Tray Cloths &c. &c.

EMBROIDERIES.—Bedspreads, Table
Cover, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.
A few lots of Attaché Cases and
Ballow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit
purchasers).
TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 18, 1918.

Also

One large galvanized Iron Building
(wood framing)

One small galvanized Iron Shed
(Steel framing)

One Motor Boat 22 by 5' 9" by 3
feet fitted with 15/20 H.P. heavy duty
Kevlin Kerosene Motor.

And
One 8 B.H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil
Engine direct coupled to dynamo ill-
lustrated on page 25 of Bolinder's
catalogue.

The machinery will be put up for
auction on FRIDAY, 10th January,
at 10 a.m.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, December 23rd, 1918.

FOR SALE

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLLE
(Eighteen Tops).

With fifty-one Rolls of Music

In very good condition. Inspecting
order and further particulars from the
undersigned.

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1918.

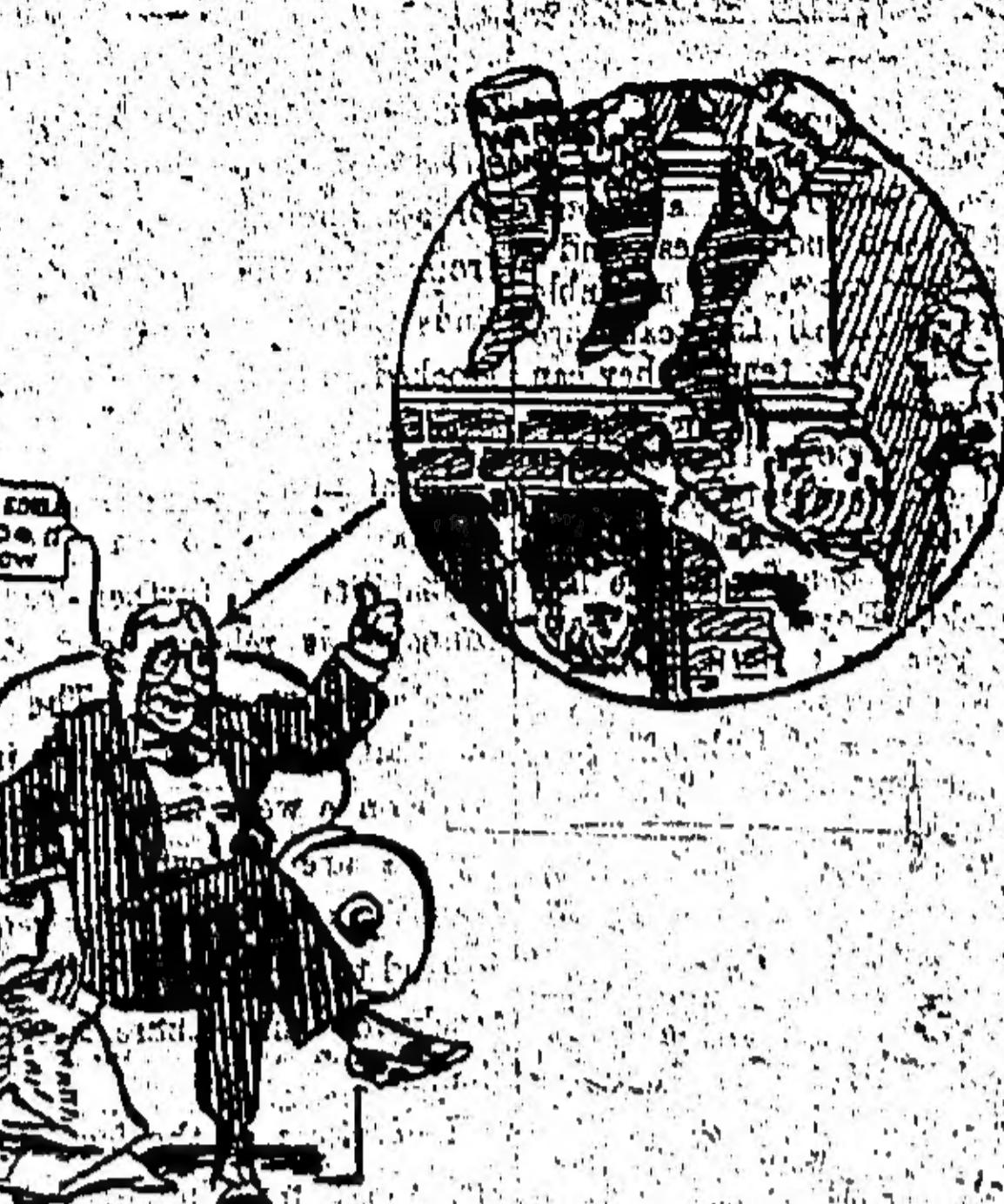
FOR SALE

GALLEGEND 100' The Peak, Six
Gangs, Glass Tennis Court im-
mediate possession.

Apply—

C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department
Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918.

A HAPPY IDEA



WHEN HOLLAND BULLIED CHINA

REMARKABLE REVELATIONS

Now that China knows she is secure
for ever against any threat of German
retribution, she is quite ready to tell us
how she has been bullied by a pro-Ger-
man Dutchman. The Shanghai Mercury says:

"Intimidation, misleading, and
threats, are the three heads under which
Peking sets forth its plaint. On three
points there was intimidation regarding
the internment, the deportation, and the
liquidation of the Deutsche Bank. With
regard to those we now know that
China was quite willing that Germans
should either be interned or deported,
but there were other factors which ap-
peared at the last moment when it will be remembered, vessels
were ready for the deportation. Of these
we have now quite reliable information
which shows that for once, and for the
time being, the Allies were actually in-
timidated by fear of Hun ruthlessness.

We cannot exactly blame them since
we now know that there are no limits
to the 'democratic' cruelty of which the
Hun is capable, and it was perhaps good policy to recognise

that fact on account of the Allied pri-
soners than in Hun hands. Now, there
is all the greater reason why deportation
should promptly be carried out if only
to show that ruthlessness pays no better
than war. The Dutch Minister, when he
objected to the deportation of Germans
to Australia on the ground that they were
being ill treated here, doubtless confined
himself to generalities. A man may be

"ill-treated" when he is deprived of
motor-cars and ice-cream. But when
that same Minister proceeded to threaten
China with reprisals of the 700,000 law-
abiding Chinese in the Dutch East
Indies, he was guilty of something far
worse than an indiscretion. Such a
threat was a crime deserving of the
severest punishment that can be inflicted
—and which is now to be inflicted—on a
man whose office makes his person
sacred—the demand for his recall.

It will perhaps be argued that in
regard to the intimidation complained of,
there was at the time no strong re-
pridation by the Chinese Government;

if that there had been any such strong
feeling, we should have known of it.

Various reasons might be offered why
this was, or might have been, so.

We have already excused China for
sitting on the fence, and have pointed to the excellent company

which President Shaw shows to have

occupied the same position at various
times. Then there is the undoubtedly

fact that in China, as in Japan, there

was, for various reasons, a strong pro-

German party for more reasons in fact

in China than in Japan. China, at the

time, was not at all in love with Japan,

and Japan was on the side of the

Allies. Besides, the Hun was spend-
ing money hand over fist. He

was pouring it out like water, and there
was no land in which the judicious expenditure of money produces
such immediate effects as it does here.

The mere fact that such expenditure was

necessary proves that there was no great
majority of thinking men in China who
were pro-German. It is difficult to see

how any educated man could have been,
except for material reasons. But the
Dutch Minister seems to have worked

this section with an astuteness which
might have been imported from the

Wilhelminist. That he overdid the
mark is now evident.

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England)
Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to
issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, and MOTOR
ACCIDENTS at current rates.

For further particulars, please apply to

UNION TRADING COMPANY,

Prince's Building, General Agents.

FOR CARS ON
HIRE
Experienced Chauffeurs
and
Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of
New and Comfortable Cars

Phone
977 & 2589

Always in Readiness.

Arrangements
for Special
Occasions.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs net.

In Bags of 250 lbs net.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Variety of Uses.

The uses to which LEA & PERINNS' SAUCE can be put are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper it is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring Soups, Stew, Gravy, Minced Meat, etc.

In India, a favorite "Pic-nic-up" is Lea & Perrins' Sauce with Sardines.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 4, 1918

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA ETC.

TO MARSEILLES & LONDON

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hong-kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NOVA" 23 February 9 March	13 April	22 "	8 April

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hong-kong about	Due Bombay about
"DILWARA" 10 January	27 January	

SHANGHAI TO MOUL KOKE &c.

S.S.	Leave Hong-kong about	(to Shanghai only)
"DILWARA" 28 December		

Wireless on all steamers.
For Passage Rates, Hand Books Freight, &c apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co. Office, E. V. D. FARR,
Supintendent.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Monthly service taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.

MARSHALLS Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

GASES MARU Thursday, 26th Dec., at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS.

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.

BOMBAY, COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

TSUKEI MARU Sunday, 29th Dec., at Noon.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.

Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway.

ARABIA MARU Saturday, 11th Jan., at 3 pm.

KINLUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon Passengers and will arrive a and depart from the SOON YEE WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

FOR TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSHU MARU Thursday, 2nd Jan., at 8 am.

FOR KINLUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

KALIO MARU Sunday, 29th Dec. at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

T.S. No. 744 & 745.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR RANGOON & DELAGOA BAY.

For Space and Particulars apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agent.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL'S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Surabaya.

For JAVA.

FOR JAPAN.

HOKUTO MARU..... about 27th Dec.

For Freight of Passes apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY.

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All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SHANGHAI	FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE		TIME	Dec. 24, at Noon.
SHANGHAI		TIME	Dec. 24, at Noon.
SHANGHAI		TIME	Dec. 25, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI		TIME	Dec. 31, at Noon.
SHANGHAI		TIME	Jan. 2, at Noon.

THE SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIDS AND CARGO.

Excellent accommodation Arrangements; Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Cabins.

Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Wuchow.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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AGENTS

Telephone No. 100.

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AGENTS

Telephone No. 100.

OLD ACRES AND NEW OWNERS.

A MIRACLE OF SHIPS.
AMERICA'S ANSWER TO
"U" BOAT.

Whatever disappointment many be in store for those optimists who expect the advent of an entirely new world when the war is ended, it cannot be doubted that, in one particular, the conflict is affecting a change in the social life of England—the results of which will be far-reaching and prolonged. The signs of this disturbance are not of a nature to arrest general notice. Yet they are written at large in our newspapers from day to day. Because, however, they take the form of advertisements they are little heeded save by those immediately concerned, says the *Daily Graphic*.

For anything comparable to this transformation of English life we must go back to the days of the Civil War, when Cavalier loyalty entailed the wholesale confiscation of many thousands of ancestral acres. The process is not so ruthless or inevitable today, but its effects will be widespread. The old acres of England are surely passing into the possession of new owners. A new autumnal auction season is at hand, and when the list of one firm's programmes of sale is examined it is found that by its agency alone nearly 350,000 acres are to be brought to the hammer, with in the next few weeks. This is believed to be a record, for it can rarely, if ever, have happened that so many estates were offered for sale in a single season. So far as can be judged, too, there is no falling-off but rather an increase in the number of estates to be put on the market; and it is also stated that there is no slackening in the demand for such property.

Land is fetching a high price. Owing, too, to factors due to the war, it is fairly certain that arable farming in England will be profitable for many years to come. Under these circumstances it is hardly surprising that many landowners are taking advantage of favourable opportunity to dismember their estates of some of the heavy burdens which they have accumulated in recent years. In cases where sentiment can be overcome, or in which a choice must be made between attachment to property long held by one family and bankruptcy, the present demand for land at high prices having the natural result of supplanting old owners by new.

Few, perhaps, realize the meaning and direction of this change. In one aspect it may be welcomed. So far as tenant farmers are being transformed into owner farmers, the nation stands to gain. A race of yeomen landowners cannot fail to give stability to the nation, and provide a nucleus for such a revival of rural life as would counteract the evils of industrialism.

But from practically every other aspect this change is surely transforming the social life of rural England to be deplored. To some it is one of the most pathetic results of the war.

Who are the owners of the old acres? In the majority of cases, it is to be feared, they are the "nouveaux riches," or the profiteer who has amassed his unhy gain by preying upon the nation's war necessities. It needs little reflection to estimate the kind of social influence such men would exercise in rural England.

What the change means for country life can be seen in the pages of Washington Irving, a genuine democrat, who had "no respect for titled rank unless it be accompanied with true nobility of soul." That gentle essayist has given us an instructive picture of an English hamlet in days when there was a similar transference of landed property. He describes the arrival at the village church of two families, one that of a nobleman, the other that of an opulent merchant who, having purchased the estate and mansion of a ruined peer, was "endeavouring to assume all the style and dignity of an hereditary lord of the soil." That picture throws into vivid relief the "unpretending great and the arrogant little," and depicts the lamentable changes which rural England will suffer by the advent of so many owners of old acres.

Already there are in circulation many edifying stories of the vulgar manners of these new landowners. Knowing nothing of the traditions of the English countryside, and having no resources of amusement save those associated with the "fast life" of the metropolis, their house-parties are, the jest, and the scandal of the villages. How they will fare with their shooting-parties can be easily imagined. Those intimate relations which existed between the old owners and their tenant farmers, which were based upon friendliness and knowledge, will inevitably give place to incessant wrangling, the lord of the manor insisting upon his "rights" and the farmer upon the ownership of his crop. It will be a generation hence, and the effects of this change are fully seen, but they will be of such a nature as to cause poignant regret that the great war enabled so many new owners to become possessors of our old acres.

SCOTTISH LETTER.
(From Our Own Correspondent)

A brochure, a reprint from the American Outlook, with the title "The Bridge of Ships," presents a series of admirable photographs assisting a most graphic description of the American achievement at Hog Island. This island on the Delaware, near Philadelphia, was fifteen months ago a rough, wooded area, the causal haunt of the autumn sportsman, uncleaned without roads, with calling roads, and without rail or trolley-line nearer than a mile and a half from it. To-day it is, by far the greatest shipyard in the world.

On its nine hundred acres stands a city of over 35,000 workers on the pay roll. Eighty miles of railroad track are laid down on it. The buildings cover twenty-five acres. There are fifty shipways, in the construction of which the beams 150,000 tons had to be driven. These fifty shipways lie side by side along a mile and a quarter of river front, and adjoining them another mile and a quarter are the ship outfitting basins, with seven piers each 1,000 feet long, and outfitting berths to accommodate twenty-eight vessels at one time between launching and completion. The contract for which this yard was brought into being is the largest in the world so far as is known—180 vessels, to cost £10,000,000 of two types, with a tonnage (deadweight) of 7,500 and 8,000 each respectively. And the last of these 180 vessels to be delivered by August 1918—that is to say, within twenty-two months and a half of signing the original contract.

This is the American International Corporation's answer, in contrast with the Fleet Corporation, to the German submarine challenge. Hog Island has been created to turn out the "fabricated ship" and to turn it out, to the extent of 3,000,000 tons, in the short period just mentioned. Mr. Alexander H. Beard, the author of the brochure, succinctly recounts the several progressive stages of this astonishing effort, from its inception after the sinking of the Lusitania, on May 7, 1915, to the launching of the first steel cargo steamer, the first completed of the 180, on August 5 last. One must read his pages and still more study the illustrations, to get a glimpse of this miracle of miles of ships, a forest of iron masts, a city of shipwrights and shipways, created in one winter out of a frostbound waste. All we can do is to recite further facts and figures about it for the reader's fancy and imagination to work upon.

There were two months for clearing, digging, road making, track-laying, pile driving, and the rest before winter set in. The winter, when it did come, proved the severest in living memory, and one of the longest. Freight cars delivered the materials frozen solid. Cinder leads had to be thawed out with steam. Even the ground, before excavation, had to be thawed out with live steam or else dynamited. Piles were driven into a dead-like rock. These were the conditions in which were laid down 90,000 ft. of high pressure piping, 120,000 ft. of domestic water piping, and a sewerage system with nearly fourteen miles of pipes.

The superintendents, engineers and foremen required formed a large expeditionary force. These four hundred persons as headquarters staff had to be followed by 85,000 workers, an enrolled reserve being necessary in order to keep up the requisite strength, in view of the inadequacy of transport. For feeding and sheltering these blocks of barracks, and stores had to be built in addition to the shops, office, warehouses, railways, and the machinery installation. The material used in all this kept between four and five thousand freight cars continuously roasting towards Hog Island, where never less than a hundred, sometimes as many as three hundred, were unloaded daily. There are twenty-five acres under roof, some 250 permanent buildings—shops, power stations, air compressor plant, administration and draftsmen's offices, barracks, halls, cafés, hospital, hotel, and the ubiquitous Y. M. C. A. but.

The two types of "fabricated ship" as already mentioned, are 7,500 and 8,000 tons (deadweight). The first is a cargo steamer, length 400 ft., speed 14 knots. The second, of similar type, but with troop accommodations, is 450 ft. long and makes 16 knots. Both use oil for fuel, and get motive power from geared turbines. The present contract is for 110 of the first, 70 of the second. The fabricated steel parts to be assembled for this output will weigh about 500,000 tons. To the "fabricated ship" go some 30,000 parts, the product of 3,600 factories throughout the States.

Building began when the yard was only half completed. In August last, less than a year after the contract was signed, thirty-seven vessels were on the ways. There are probably fifty now, and it is expected that by the end of the year twenty-eight will be launched and in the water, having been built. Thus seventy-eight will be in construction at one time. The programme anticipates at the height of activity three hulls commenced and three completed, steel delivered each week, and everything, as Mr. Beard says, on schedule time, and all promises fulfilled. It is not wonder that he writes enthusiastically over this miracle. His figures themselves tell eloquent

GERMANY'S WAR-TIME BOTANIC.

Scottish scientists are much interested in the war-time botany of the Germans and publish accounts of quite a collection of ingenious substitutes for the ordinary commodities of daily life. The main difficulty of the Germans, they say, was to discover a palatable substitute for wheat bread. One of the most remarkable substitutes devised is a kind of flour made from the red-mace or bullrush (*Typha latifolia*). The pollen of this red-mace is known to have been used as bread stuff in the Indies, China, and New Zealand, and its stems are said to be esteemed by the Cossacks as a vegetable, but the present scheme is for the utilisation of the root-stock. Tobacco has also proved a particularly difficult problem to the searchers for substitutes. Beach leaves were at first much in favour, but the smoking mixture proved too much even for German lungs; it was declared to be more noisome and injurious than the ordinary gas. Another substitute is the finely powdered bark of the Scots fir. It is said to eclipse all other substitutes. We can well believe it. This new concoction is advertised as "mild in taste, pleasant in odour," phrases reminiscent of happier days and more attractive brands.

The scarcity of textile raw materials, particularly cotton and hemp, is responsible for much experimenting. The fibre of the common nettle (as I have already written you) is the prime favourite as a substitute for cotton. And the fibre of pine needles is exploited as a substitute for jute. In one direction, however, Germany must confess a failure—he hitherto proved quite unable to invent a practicable substitute for the olive branch.

BENJAMIN JONSON IN EDINBURGH.

It is not generally known that during the visit of Ben Jonson to Scotland in 1618 he was made an honorary burgess of the City of Edinburgh. Evidence of this is found in the records of the Town Council, which contain an entry that on September 24, 1618, the Provost and Magistrates authorised the Dean of Guild to make "Benjamin Jonson, Englishman, a Burkes and Gold Brother, the company commander called his officer and N.C.O.s together, and explained what was expected of each of them. His last words were, 'Remember me, the history of your regiment and the honour of your tartan.'

We did and I am one of the few left.

THE PRINCESS AND THE PAINTER.

Quite a sensation was caused in Society circles by the announcement of the engagement of "Private Hill," a Red Cross orderly, to Lady Louise Montbatten, daughter of ex-Prince Louis of Battenberg, now the Marquis of Milford Haven. Mr. Alexander Stuart Hill, to give the prospective bridegroom his full name, is a well-known Perth artist. He is the younger son of the late Mr. William Hill, who for many years conducted business as a fish-monger in the High Street of Perth. Mr. Hill, who is about 35 years of age, was educated at Perth Academy. He showed his artistic instinct at an early age; it was encouraged; and he made rapid progress. In early manhood he developed his experience and practice by visiting the Continent, studying some of the best schools of art, France and Italy. At the outbreak of war he was in Italy. He returned to Paris and joined the R.R. Cross Society. He became an orderly in one of the hospitals, where Lady Louise was also a student, and he wedded, so much to his wife's satisfaction, to the rank of Lieutenant. Mr. Hill is at present in London, and it is understood that he will shortly return to France in the role of a landscape painter behind the lines. He is, cleverly, a realist, showing a pronounced taste for pastoral scenes. One has not to be told he is an artist, it is said; he looks an artist to the finger tips, and he adopts a style of dress which, added to his tall, lithe figure, stamps him as the poet-artist."

CHINA IN FRANCE.

In the course of a visit to the front a representative of the "Scotsman" describes how the French detachment of Chinamen they were billeted chiefly in the. No says, and were on the move from one labour camp to another. Some of them carried heavy bundles of their possessions, and one laughing faced Chinaman in particular had so many bundles that you could only see his head and his feet. None of them could speak plain English, but an intelligent member of the smiling group showed considerable interest in our company. Pointing to me he said "American." I told him "No, Scottish." Apparently he had heard of Scotland in Northern China, for he made a visible explanation to his companion. Another member of our party indicated us "English," and a third as "Australian." These explanations were circulated among the Chinamen, who displayed their interest in the visitors as cordially as could be done by single words and smiling smiles. Most of these Chinamen work at the dumps and on the roads.

The correspondent adds a story which may or may not be true, it certainly has been widely circulated. One company of Chinamen's first experience of shell fire was alarming. A large shell fell among them and exploded, knocking six of them with the concussion, but doing none of them serious injury. The company, however, had one accident, which not infrequently happens to Chinamen working at the dumps and on the roads. Working for living, the great necessity of exacting real living, companies of large financial resources are able to meet the strain and still provide moderate dividends for the shareholders.

AUSTRALIA'S NORTHERN TERRITORY.

One of the first big waves of depression and dissatisfaction with the state of affairs in the Northern Territory of Australia is now passing over the community. The local municipal council recently issued a series of "ordinances" which amounted to a vote of no-confidence in the administration and judiciary. The resolutions are symptomatic of the general dissatisfaction, unrest, and dissatisfaction prevailing in the Territory.

The resolutions were passed by Councillor Harold Nelson, the secretary of the A.W.U. They were strongly opposed by Councillor Carey, the Government secretary and permanent Government nominee man, but on the casting vote of the chairman they were passed, and have been telegraphed to the Minister.

In justifying his action in bringing charges against the administration and judiciary through the two councils, Mr. Nelson pleaded that the "councils" are the only representative body in the Territory, and afforded the only opportunity for vindicating grievances.

The Northern Territory Times, commenting on the situation, deplorable present state, and saying—"We are engaged in a laudable if quixotic attempt to develop a tropical country without tropical labour, and in this Herculean task we are shucking ourselves by conditions which the most favoured temperate climates could not endure. In brief, our attempts to develop the territory by Euro can labour have failed utterly, and must fail on present lines." It advocates a Royal Commission.

MISCELLANEA.

Mr. William MacLean, of Yonkers City, Westchester, in the State of New York, a native of Nairn, possesses a large number of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, &c., relating to the Jacobite episode in Scotland. He has his collection to the University of Aberdeen.

The Earl of Errol has also made a valuable gift to Aberdeen University, consisting of 41 volumes of the Sains-Castle library. Of these at least seven are unique, and seventeen are not represented in the British Museum.

THE EARL OF ERROL.

The Earl of Errol has also made a valuable gift to Aberdeen University.

consisting of 41 volumes of the Sains-

Castle library. Of these at least sev-

enteen are unique, and seventeen are

not represented in the British Museum.

A DIAMOND-CUTTING TRAINING CENTRE.

A diamond-cutting training centre is about to be established at Fort William by Mr. Bernard Oppenheimer, the well-known diamond merchant, for the benefit of disabled soldiers. Workshops capable of accommodating about 200 men will be erected in the grounds of the High and Hotel, and it is anticipated that this industry will be followed by others, Fort William being a centre for disabled men in the West Highlands.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Lord Leverhulme informed the O.P. Club, of which he is the President Elect, that he had discovered a vein of humour in the inhabitants of his new Highland estate of "the Lews." As an instance, he told how a minister was visiting a sick parishioner who was pretty far through, and said he, "Well Donald, I see you're gay ill—very gay—in fact I'm not," another of Lord Leverhulme's stories was about a crofter who declined to sign a house and farm contract which contained 32 clauses, and wrote a letter in these terms—"As I have not been able to keep the ten commandments to secure a mansion in heaven, I'm not going to try and keep thirty-two for a farmhouse in Lewis."

THE RUBBER OUTLOOK.

The announcement that the Ministry of Munitions has appointed a Committee to advise him as to the control of rubber has had little influence on either the commodity or the share market, says the Glasgow Herald. The step now taken has been regarded as inevitable and overdue, and is the general expectation that it will be elaborated, carrying with it a compulsory restriction of output. Reference is made in the official announcement to the necessity of saving ocean freights, and it is therefore to be inferred that the volume of imports will be reduced. From this it follows that maximum prices would be necessary to prevent any speculative raising of the quotations in consequence of the limitation of supplies. The producers recognise that their interests would best be served by a situation which ensured a reasonable profit on their output combined with a scheme which would bring all companies under control in the matter of production. Of necessity, there are difficulties to be overcome, as a very large amount of rubber production is not in British territory or in British hands, but all the principal undertakings were brought into line a workable plan could no doubt be formulated. The present position is in the highest degree unsatisfactory, and not a little dangerous for many undertakings. The output of rubber is far in excess of the actual demand, limited as it is by import restrictions and shipping standards, and stocks have accumulated greatly, which not infrequently have been sold at a loss. Working for living, the great necessity of exacting real living, companies of large financial resources are able to meet the strain and still provide moderate dividends for the shareholders.

WHEN YOUR CHILD HAS WHOOPING COUGH.

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